

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

THE DAY OF RECKONING.

THE PUBLIC PLUNDERERS IN THE GRASP OF JUSTICE, AT LAST.

Special Dispatch to the Charleston News and Courier.

COLUMBIA, Aug. 28, 1877.

The Court of General Sessions, special

term, met this morning at 10 o'clock.

Judge Kershaw presided. The grand

jury had been summoned, and were

present to the number of seventeen, (one

being absent from the State), of which

number nine were white and eight

colored. Their names are as follows:

W. G. Childs, foreman; Samuel W.

Irwin, J. W. Levy, J. C. Conner, Alex.

Dunlap, Geo. Griffin, Jr., Benj. Simonds,

J. C. Cannon, M. L. Kinard, F. Ingalls,

R. Mack, R. B. Cullen, Jim Singleton,

Hardy, D. L. Penn, Alex. Brooks,

O. B. Bates.

The State was represented by General

Cochran, Solicitor Abney and C. R. Miles,

Esq.

Immediately on opening court, Judge

Kershaw read the Attorney General's

order, which had been filed with the

court, and proceeded to state the

general character of the papers to be

submitted and presently to be

particularized. Judge Kershaw then

turned to the jury and delivered his

charge, as follows:

JUDGE KERSHAW'S CHARGE.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

It is made my duty, before you proceed

with the business which you are en-

trusted to perform, to say to you, as to the

scope and importance of your function,

and to draw your attention to any

requirements of your action and determi-

nation. Without detaining you with a

dissertation upon the origin and history of

the grand jury, and the grand jury

inquiry which would take you back into

that remote period where English history

is lost in the shadowy realm of myth and

tradition, and investigation becomes more

conjecture than fact, it is sufficient to

say that the grand jury, as it has been

established as a distinct feature in the

administration of criminal law in the

Kingdom of Great Britain, and was

to be so useful and important a

feature of the government, that it has

been introduced into the constitution of

all the great nations of the world. It is

the bulwark of British liberty. Like

all other human institutions it has

some times been abused and degraded into

an instrument of private malevolence or

political oppression. Upon the whole,

however, its history proves it to have been

the innocent agency of unjust accusa-

tions, whether proceeding from private

malice, popular clamor or the tyranny of

power. It is the duty of the grand jury

to inquire into the merits of the

accusations, and to render a verdict

of acquittal or conviction. It is the

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GOVERNOR SCOTT INTERVIEWED.

The Southern Situation Reviewed.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Sunday Journal.

A Sunday Journal reporter visited

Governor Scott on Thursday, where he

met the Governor at his residence. The

Governor formerly resided at Napoleon,

from which place he entered the army as

Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixty-eighth,

and subsequently of the Tenth

regiment of the United States Army.

He was in charge of the Freedmen's

Bureau in South Carolina, and after reconstruc-

tion was twice elected Governor of that

State, where he has since resided.

"Well, Governor," said the reporter,

"you are again back among your old

friends—I am pleased to see you."

"Thank you," replied the Governor.

"It is a great pleasure to meet my old

acquaintances, most of whom I believe

to be here. This climate suits me

very much better than that of Ohio. I

have also a number of friends here, and

that of the South. I have also considerable

property interest here, which requires

some more or less attention."

"I suppose, Governor, that you are

agreed to make this place your

home again?"

"No, sir, South Carolina is my home—

it is the only home I have. I like her

people, and have identified my interests

and myself with them. I have no intention

of leaving her."

"What have you to say of Hayes' policy,"

and of the administration of Hampton?

"Hayes has adopted the policy for

which he hoped and looked ever since

1870. I have no objection to his

policy, but I have no objection to his

public communications and addresses.

For instance, in an address delivered at

Jenksville, on the 4th of July, 1877,

and in a letter to Lieutenant Governor

McKenney, in 1875, and you certainly

remember the address I delivered at

this place in July, 1875, on the occasion

of the reunion of my old regiment.

Don't you remember the little hall which

the radical Republicans raised about it

at the time of the reunion? I said in con-

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